CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF FORESTRY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



STATE FOREST NOTES

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PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA TIMBER OPERATORS IN 1959 1/

SUMMARY

Timber production in California increased four percent over 1958 production. Timber operators reported cutting 5,886,061,000 board feet of timber in 1959. This production consisted of sawlogs, veneer logs, pulp logs, split products, poles, piling, fence posts, and cordwood (tables 2 and 3). In addition to these products 250,519 Christmas trees, 142 tons of bark and 2,201 tons of greenery were harvested (table 4).

The year 1959 saw the third highest production since the Division started compiling production statistics in 1946. The highest year was 1955 with 6,014,939,000 board feet. Since 1957 there has been increased annual production (fig. 1).

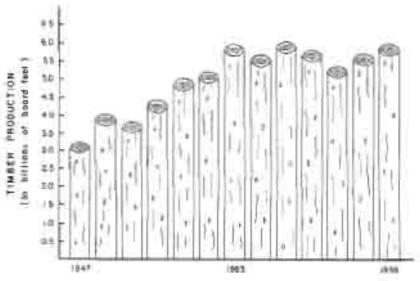


Fig.1 TIMBER PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA, 1947-1959

^{1/} This report was compiled in the State Forester's office by Daniel Dotta from information supplied by California timber operators and Division forest practice inspectors.

TRENDS

It is noteworthy that Humboldt County alone provided 27 percent of the total production of the State. Mendocino and Humboldt counties together accounted for 38 percent of the timber cut. The north coastal area produced 48 percent of the State's total. The five leading counties in order of their production were Humboldt, Mendocino, Shasta, Trinity, and Siskiyou. These five counties have been leading producers since 1957. Prior to 1957 Plumas County was in the first five and since then Trinity County has moved into the top five counties.

The number of active timber operators in 1959 increased for the first time since 1955 (table 1). There was an increasing trend in timber operators from 1946 until 1955, then a decrease was noted until 1959. The turnover in Christmas tree operators is probably the largest. It is estimated that one-third drop out each year and approximately an equal number take their place. There is a smaller turnover in operators producing split products, poles and piling, fence posts, and fuelwood. Often this type of operation is done in conjunction with other types of forest product operations.

Table 1. Active timber operators and timber production in California, 1946 - 1959.

Year	Timber operators (number)	Timber volume cut (board feet)
1946	399	
1947	790	3,185,995,000
1948	810	3,983,213,000
1949	813	3,795,252,000
1950	989	4,303,011,000
1951	1,052	4,984,288,000
1952	1,228	5,057,036,000
1953	1,487	5,990,088,000
1954	1,599	5,600,210,000
1955	1,768	6,014,939,000
1956	1,718	5,861,634,000
1957	1,591	5,346,521,000
1958	1,526	5,675,392,000
1959	1,677	5,886,061,000

HIGHLIGHTS

Two factors which contributed to increased timber production in 1959 were the quick salvaging of timber from large fire areas and the mild weather permitting logging through the month of December. Nearly all counties showing large increases had large fire salvage operations in 1959.

Forest fires burned considerable acreage in California commercial forests in 1959. Considerable loss of merchantable timber and growth potential occurred on public and private holdings as a result of the devastating fires. The impact of these fires brought about changes in logging in 1959 which will be felt for some time. Many operations in green timber closed down during the year to expedite the salvage of fire-killed timber. An accelerated program promoted by The California Forest Pest Control Action Council of salvaging insect infested timber and trees susceptible to insect attack was organized at the close of 1959. This program was instituted to aid in the control of bark beetles which were expected to be a major problem in the management of pine stands in 1960.

According to the Bureau of Census, the preliminary estimate for 1959 lumber production was 6,063,000,000 board feet. 2 The difference between this report of timber production and census lumber production is probably due to mill overrun, the various log scales used, and the large supply of 1958 harvested logs which were decked and sawn into lumber in 1959. Most mills continued producing lumber through December 1959 rather than closing down as they normally would. The mild weather in December permitted both logging and milling to continue through the month.

ACCURACY AND METHODS USED

The figures presented in this report were obtained from timber operators who voluntarily furnished this information when filing notices of timber operations in 1960. It is recognized that these figures do not represent complete coverage of 1959 operations. It is believed, however, that 5,886,061,000 board feet is quite close to the actual timber production. At any rate, it is the best available information at this time. In tables 2 - 4 counties in which no timber was cut are not listed. Some counties were combined to prevent disclosure of individual operations.

^{2/} U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Industry Division. January, 1961. Lumber production and mill stocks 1959 and 1958. 9 pp. Processed.

To convert information submitted to a common base, standard conversion factors and definitions were used as follows:

Sawlogs and veneer logs were combined because sawlogs are often later segregated for veneer logs. No attempt was made to convert all units to a common log scale because, in most cases, the scale used was not given.

Fence posts. Most operators reported number of posts. Conversion to board feet was made on the basis of an average post containing about 11 board feet.

Shingles. Shingles were included in split products. When reported in bundles or squares it was assumed one bundle contained 25 board feet and 4 bundles equalled a square.

Poles and piling. Reports were received in lineal feet and pieces. Each piece was estimated to contain 30 lineal feet and 100 board feet.

Shakes. Shakes were included in split products. Reports were received in bundles and it was assumed that 25 shakes per bundle contained 10 board feet.

Table 2. California timber production, 1959.

	No -4	Voncen			
	No. of	Veneer	Pulp		
	timber	logs &	wood	Misc.	b/ Total
Country	opera- tors <u>a</u> /	sawlogs (MBM)	(MBM)	(MBM)	(MBM)
County			(FIDEL)	(Fibriy	
Alpine, Mono	10	27,967	-	84	27,967
Amador	12	12,596	= 6	745	12,680
Butte	58	104,145	~		104,890
Calaveras	25	116,164	-	85	116,249
Del Norte	66	336,778	-	85	336,863
El Dorado	76	217,909	2	531	218,442
Fresno	19	60,055	-	111	60,166
Glenn	6	40,944	*	-	40,944
Humboldt	396	1,566,498	1 25 cm 3 1 1 1	3,610	1,570,108
Lake, Colusa	25	29,608	500	375	30,483
Lassen	40	144,541	=	26	144,567
Madera	17	74,675	-	71	74,746
Mariposa, Merced	14	15,193	-	61	15,254
Mendocino	255	609,877	2,991	10,253	623,121
Modoc	13	50,831	-	49	50,880
Monterey, San Luis		(d)			-2-20
Obispo	18	_	3,900	295	4,195
Napa, Marin	20	24,401	1,505	12	25,906
Nevada	97	69,355	2	889	70,246
Placer	57	116,509	500	30	117,039
Plumas	62	211,467	cut .	143	211,610
San Bernardino,	~~	,,		=	,
Los Angeles	9	23,472	241	251	23,723
San Diego,	3	20,712		232	20,720
Riverside	11	15		345	360
San Mateo	11	23,462	135	659	24,256
	بالمساس	23,402	193	033	24,230
Santa Clara, San	***				
Benito, Stanisla		7 000		10	1 200
Contra Costa	9	1,263	-	46	1,309
Santa Cruz	39	21,575	-	389	21,964
Shasta	106	441,305	-	412	441,717
Sierra	34	83,507	-	398	83,905
Siskiyou	102	379,401	(appl)	297	379,698
Sonoma	97	251,455	5,364	609	257,428
Tehama	21	102,054	_	50	102,104
Trinity	112	438,098		1,124	439,222
Tulare, Kern,					
Ventura	22	51,815	=	6	51,821
Tuolumne	23	134,791	•	65	134,856
Yuba	22	66,641	7	701	67,342
Total	1,677	5,848,367	14,899	22,795	5,886,061

a/ Includes active timber operators engaged in production of miscellaneous and other forest products (tables 3 and 4).
b/ Miscellaneous forest products includes split products, poles, piling, fence posts, and cordwood. For breakdown by products see table 3.

Table 3. Production of miscellaneous forest products in California, 1959.

County	Split products (MBM)	Poles piling (pieces)	Fence posts (pieces)	Fuel- wood (cords)	Total (MBM)
Alpine, Mono					
Amador	**	837	(200 m)		84
Butte	254	3,848	6,345	73	745
Calaveras	12	100	159 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	125	85
Del Norte	75	***	= !:	20	85
El Dorado	9	4,811	₩.	85	531
Fresno	61	280	1,052	20	111
Glenn	Yanki Yanki	2001 NO 144 (143)	440	19-1	ne charana.
Humboldt	3,573	375			3,610
Lake, Colusa	352	50	<u> </u>	740	375
Lassen	+	450	3 000	51	26 73
Madera		450	1,000	30	71 61
Mariposa, Merced	15	250	1,900	10	61
Mendocino Modoc	7,754	24,931 250	20 250	12 44	10,253 49
	-	250	230	44	42
Monterey, San Lui Obispo	86	21		418	295
Napa, Marin				720	233
Nevada	- 2	8,520	900	50	889 *
Placer	-	300	-	-	30
Plumas	12	1,203	=:	22	143
San Bernardino,	:=:	- % -2/4/2			
Los Angeles	3	2,316	**	32	251
San Diego, Rivers		3,200	=	50	345
San Mateo	549	2799	~~~~	221	659
Santa Clara, San					
Benito, Stanis	slaus,				
Contra Costa	H = .	***		93	46
Santa Cruz	287	55		195	389
Shasta	-	3,724	-	77	412
Sierra	,=	3,981	-	-	398
Siskiyou		2,873		19	297
Sonoma	553	564	=:	- 00	609
Tehama	3	328	3	29	50
Trinity	\$ 	11,245		-	1,124
Tulare, Kern,	~				6
Ventura	6 50	21	₩	25	65
Tuolumne	10	6,854	**	12	701
Yuba	TO	0,004		12	,01
Total	13,314	81,366	11,467	2,443	22,795

Table 4. Production of other forest products in California, 1959.

County	Christmas trees (number)	Bark (tons)	Greenery (tons)
Alpine, Mono	2,900	943	
Amador	2,500		
Butte	13,224	~ 관	2
Calaveras	10,161		£ .
Del Norte	10,101	1	175
El Dorado	8,946	174.1	
resno		1,00	
	2,219	- 5	- 50
llem	E 470	1 2 0	-
lumboldt	5,470	142	-
ake, Colusa	-0.036	-	-
assen	50,916	22	
ladera	6,130	-	-
Mariposa, Merced	1,200	(+)	
lendocino	55	3.77	1,943
lodoc	15,950	-	- :
lonterey, San Luis Obispo		3,65	8 7 8
lapa, Marin	reservation	in the	-
levada	21,714	(F)	2
lacer	14,767	in the second	2
lumas	18,712	(+)	; 2
San Bernardino, Los Angeles		7.00	
an Diego, Riverside	500	1.00	100
an Mateo	500	- 기준 등	·
anta Clara, San Benito,		-	
Stanislaus, Contra Costa	-	44	
anta Cruz	VALUE - 24274.5		76
hasta	29,106	-	3
ierra	12,069	(in)	-
iskiyou	21,392		50
onoma		i.	-
'ehana	6,511	(H)	77.5
rinity	838	14-	-
ulare, Kern, Ventura	2,095	(**)	0.00
Puolumne	2,547	75	2.0
'uba	2,027	1.0	-
Total	250,519	142	2,201

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